



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Milk and Cream—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

SEC. 49. When any cow or bull is added to a herd of cattle which has been formerly reported to this board, and shall not have been demonstrated by the tuberculin test to be free from tuberculosis, and officially tagged to show that fact, shall be reported at once to this board, and shall not be brought upon any dairy farm supplying milk to this town, and maintained there for a period longer than is necessary to have said cow or bull officially tuberculin tested, and any cow or bull so tested and reacting to the tuberculin test shall be tagged so as to show that fact, and killed or promptly removed from said farm.

Any person or persons or corporation who shall fail to comply with or violate any of the provisions of sections 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, or 49 of this code shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$10 for the first offense and for each subsequent offense the sum of \$25.

SEC. 50. No pasteurized milk that contains over 1,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter shall be sold or offered for sale or delivered in this town.

SEC. 51. No unpasteurized cream that contains over 300,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter and no pasteurized cream that contains over 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter shall be sold or offered for sale or delivered in this town.

Cream that has been pasteurized must be labeled in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for labeling pasteurized milk.

Common Drinking Cups and Common Towels—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

SEC. 53. The use of the common drinking cup, a source of communication of infectious diseases, is hereby prohibited in all public places.

SEC. 54. The use of roller towels or any large towel which may be used for more than one service shall not be permitted in any hotel, schoolhouse, restaurant, boarding house, bakery, saloon, club house, public lavatory or washroom, nor in any public place where a number of people congregate, but instead the owners, proprietors, managers or other persons in charge of such places shall provide a sufficient quantity of individual towels of such fabric as may be approved by this board, so that each person may have a clean one for his or her own use. Any person, persons, or corporation violating any of the provisions above set forth in sections 50, 51, 52, 53, or 54 shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of \$25 for each offense.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Prevention of. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

SEC. 55. Any physician, midwife, nurse, or other person in attendance on a confinement case, shall, within two hours after the birth of a child, use prophylactic treatment for the prevention of infantile blindness. One drop of a 1 per cent fresh solution of nitrate of silver to be dropped in each eye after the eyelids have been opened. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of \$50.

Communicable Diseases—Quarantine—Hospitalization—Placarding—Burial. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

SEC. 56. No person shall, without a permit from the board of health, carry or remove from any one building to another (except to a hospital caring for contagious or infectious diseases) any person sick with any contagious or infectious disease.

SEC. 57. That in case any contagious, infectious, pestilential, or communicable disease occurs, the person or persons sick of such disease shall, after a medical examination and determination by two physicians in good standing and practice that such person or persons are sick with a contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease, be isolated, removed, or caused to be removed by the board, or a majority thereof, from

any hotel, boarding house, boarding school, or other buildings of like character, tenement or apartment house, to a proper place to be designated by this board; and all articles, things, clothing, and other property in the jurisdiction of this board, which, in its opinion, shall be infected with any matter likely to communicate disease to the inhabitants of any county or other municipality of this State, shall be removed or caused to be removed by this board to a proper place to be designated by them, and to disinfect or fumigate all such articles, things, clothing, and other property which may become infected by the presence of persons affected by any contagious, infectious, pestilential, or communicable disease, at the expense of the tenant, occupant, or owner thereof, and such disinfection or fumigation shall be made and performed in such manner and with such materials and within such stated time and under such supervision as this board may direct, or to destroy or to cause to be destroyed all such articles, things, clothing, and other property when, in the opinion of this board the safety of the public health requires it.

Any person or persons offending against any of the provisions of sections 56 and 57 shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50.

SEC. 58. Whenever in any dwelling house, store, shop, or other building, or in any room or rooms in the same in which there shall be any person or persons sick or infected with smallpox or varioloid, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, or any other disease hereafter named by the board of health, there shall be posted up and maintained in a conspicuous place on the front of said dwelling house, store, shop, or other building, so that the same can be readily seen and distinguished, a card or sign on which the name of the disease shall be printed in plain letters, not less than 1 inch in height, and shall keep the same so posted up during all the time any person or persons so sick shall remain in said dwelling house, store, shop, or other building, the same not to be removed except by order of the board of health, and no person or persons shall deface, injure, or partially or entirely obscure or hide or cover or remove the same. Any person or persons or corporation failing to comply with, violating, or offending against any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$20.

SEC. 59. That no person shall bring or cause to be brought into this town any person infected with any contagious disease, except the same be resident thereof, and no person shall bring or cause to be brought into the said town any article liable to propagate a communicable disease.

Any person or persons or corporation offending against any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$50.

SEC. 60. That when death has been caused by cholera, smallpox, diphtheria, membranous croup, typhus, scarlet, or yellow fever, or any other contagious disease that may be hereafter specified by this board no dead body of any human being shall remain unburied for a longer time than 24 hours without a permit from the board of health.

When death has been caused by the above-specified diseases the body shall be immediately thereafter disinfected and prepared for burial in such manner as may be directed by this board, and the funeral of such person shall be strictly private.

Any person or persons failing to comply with or offending against any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$50.

Rummage Sales—Permit Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

SEC. 61. Hereafter no sales of second-hand clothing, other wearing apparel, furniture, remnants, or other goods, commonly called rummage sales shall be held in this town, whether for a charitable purpose or otherwise, unless a permit to hold same shall first be obtained from the board of health or its health officer, such permit to be